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Convened by Decision of the Consultative Conference between the National Front For Liberation and the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces

South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives Met in Liberated Area

FOUNDING OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

The convening of a Congress of People's Representatives to appoint a provisional revolutionary government in South Viet Nam was discussed at a consultative conference on May 23, 1969 between a delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and a delegation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

The former included Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the CC, head; Architect Huynh Tan Phat, Vice-President of the Presidium and Secretary General of the CC, Mr. Ung Ngoc Ky, member of the Secretariat of the CC, Pharmacist Ho Thu, Deputy Secretary General of the CC; and Engineer Le Van Tha, and Professor Nguyen Ngoc Thuong, members of the CC, members.

The latter consisted of Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the Central Committee of the VNANDPF, head; Engineer Lam Van Tet, Vice-Chairman of the CC, member; Professor Duong Ky, Secretary General of the CC, member; Dr. Duong Quynh Hoa, Writer Thanh Nghi, and Mr. Le Hieu Dang, Assistant Secretary General of the CC, members; and Professor Le Van Giap and Mr. Truong Nhu Tang, respectively President and Vice-President of the Saigon-Cholon-Giadinh Committee of the VNANDPF, members.

At the Conference, the two delegations were unanimous as to their assessment of the situation and of the tremendous all-round achievements of the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. They shared the same views about the opportuneness and necessity of establishing a Provisional Revolutionary Government to meet the eager desire of the people of all strata in South Viet Nam and the need to push up the South Vietnamese people's struggle to complete victory.

The Consultative Conference resolved to call a Congress of People's Representatives to sum up the accomplishments of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people in all fields, map out the line and tasks for the South Vietnamese people to win final success, and appoint the Provisional Revolutionary Government. It also decided to set up a Preparatory Committee for the Congress of People's Representatives which included: Messrs. Nguyen Huu Tho, Huynh Tan Phat and Ung Ngoc Ky representing the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; and Messrs Trinh Dinh Thao, Lam Van Tet and Duong Ky as delegates of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

An Organizing Committee to assist the Preparatory Committee was also appointed, comprising Messrs. Le Anh Tuan, Ung Ngoc Ky

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PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH AND PRIME MINISTER PHAM VAN DONG

MESSAGE OF GREETING

To the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to the Government.

WE learned with great gratification that the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives had met and unanimously elected the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to the Government.

Under the clearsighted leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and with vigorous international sympathy and support, the Southern people and fighters have always united closely, fought valiantly and recorded splendid achievements and now have set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The holding of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the establishment of the revolutionary power throughout South Viet Nam indicate our Southern compatriots' resolve to strengthen their solidarity and keep up their stubborn fight to become masters of their destiny and create new favourable conditions to advance to complete victory.

This momentous historic event fills with boundless joy and confidence our compatriots throughout the country and abroad and will earn us more active support from our brothers and friends in the five continents.

The Northern people are resolved to emulate one another in production, stand ready to fight, step up the building of socialism to make North Viet Nam ever stronger and steadier and provide wholehearted assistance to their gallant Southern fellow-countrymen.

We wish to convey to the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the Advisory Council and all the heroic people and fighters in South Viet Nam our heartfelt congratulations and fondest regards.

With most affectionate and "determination to win" greeting,

Hanoi, June 11, 1969

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam: **HO CHI MINH**

Prime Minister of the DRVN Government: **PHAM VAN DONG**

In 3 Provinces Around Saigon

In the first days of the offensive mounted on the night of June 5, nearly 2,500 U.S.-Puppets put out of action, 300 U.S. armoured vehicles destroyed.

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SOUTH VIET NAM REPUBLIC PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

— *President*: Architect Huynh Tan Phat;

— Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. Phung Van Cung

— Vice-President and Minister of Education and Youth: Prof. Nguyen Van Kiet;

— Vice-President: Mr. Nguyen Doa;

— Minister of the Government's Presidency: Mr. Tran Buu Kiem;

— Minister of Defence: Mr. Tran Nam Trung;

— Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mme Nguyen Thi Binh;

— Minister of Economy and Finances: Engineer Cao Van Bon

— Minister of Information and Culture: Composer Luu Huu Phuoc;

— Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids: Dr. (Mme) Duong Quynh Hoa;

— Minister of Justice: Mr. Truong Nhu Tang;

— Vice-Minister of the Government's Presidency: Mr. Ung Ngoc Ky;

— Vice-Ministers of Defence: Messrs Dong Van Cong and Nguyen Chanh;

— Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs: Messrs Le Quang Chanh and Hoang Bich Son;

— Vice-Minister of Home Affairs: Prof. Nguyen Ngoc Thuong;

— Vice-Minister of Economy and Finances: Mr. Nguyen Van Triêu;

— Vice-Ministers of Information and Culture: Writer Hoang Trong Quy (Pen-name Thanh Nghi) and Writer Lu Phuong;

— Vice-Ministers of Education and Youth: Prof. Le Van Chi and Mr. Ho Huu Nhut;

— Vice-Ministers of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids: Dr. Ho Van Hue and Prof. (Mme) Bui Thi Me;

— Vice-Minister of Justice: Engineer Le Van Tha.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

President of the Advisory Council:

— Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Vice-President:

— Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

Members:

— Mr. Ibih Aleo, President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the Nationalities in the High Plateaux, Vice-President of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee;

— Mr. Huynh Cuong, representative of Khmer nationals, member of the NFL Central Committee;

— Superior Bonze Thich Don Hau, former chief representative of the Viet Nam Unified Buddhist Association (Van Hanh section) and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces;

— Reverend Huynh Van Tri, representative of the Hoa Hao Buddhists;

— Mr. Nguyen Cong Phuong, veteran revolutionary in the central part of Central Viet Nam;

— Engineer Lam Van Tet, patriotic personality, Vice-Chairman of the Viet Nam ANDPF.

— Mr. Vo Oanh, patriotic personality, member of the NFL Central Committee;

— Professor Le Van Giap, Chairman of the Saigon-Cholon-GiaDinh Committee of the Viet Nam ANDPF;

— Major Huynh Thanh Mung, Vice-President of the Tay Ninh Committee of the Cao Dai Organization for Consolidating Peace and Peaceful Co-existence;

— Mr. Lucien Pham Ngoc Hung, representative of the Patriotic Catholics of South Viet Nam, standing member of the Saigon-Cholon-Giadinh Committee of the Viet Nam ANDPF; and

— Mme Nguyen Dinh Chi, Professor, Vice-president of the Thua Thien — Hue People's Revolutionary Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Hue Committee of the Viet Nam ANDPF.

WARM GREETING TO THE SOUTH VIET NAM REPUBLIC PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

(Excerpts from NHAN DAN editorial on June 12, 1969)

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam" is the outcome of a long and extremely valiant revolutionary struggle of our armed forces and people for the liberation of South Viet Nam, from the day when our compatriots in South Viet Nam and the rest of the country carried out the great August-1945 Revolution, to the heroic fight against the U.S. and its henchmen in the past ten years or so. This is also the direct outcome of the earth-shaking general offensives and widespread uprisings of our armed forces and people for more than a year and a result of the tremendous achievements recorded by the entire Vietnamese people in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government is a logical sequel of the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation at the present stage.

The struggle on the great frontline enjoys new favourable conditions and disposes of new capabilities. Revolutionary power has been set up in nearly all provinces with the establishment of thousands of people's councils and revolutionary people's committees at village level, of hundreds of such councils and committees at district level and tens of them at provincial and city levels — including Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh.

The founding of the provisional Revolutionary Government meets the need to reinforce and enlarge further the national union bloc, to lead and impel vigorously forward the South Vietnamese people's struggle to final victory. It meets the need to build up a system of revolutionary power from the lowest to the highest level, that is the All-South Viet Nam level.

The setting up of the Provisional Revolutionary Government will certainly give a new impetus to the struggle against U.S. aggression, thus enabling the people to exercise more fully their right to be masters of their destiny and to participate in the revolutionary power and in State management.

Set up in the course of the people's revolutionary struggle, the revolutionary power, ever since its emergence, had a representative, national and democratic character. As the Provisional Revolutionary Government was founded, this character was made all clearer. It is transparent in the important documents passed by the Congress of People's Representatives. The fundamental resolution of the Congress and the proclamation of the program of action of the South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government reflect the deepest aspirations of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people. These documents prove that the national democratic power is resolved to carry on the war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors and their valets, until it has liberated South Viet Nam and attained the fundamental objectives of the South Vietnamese people i.e. independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and the achievement of ultimate peaceful national reunification.

The representative, national and democratic character of the Provisional Revolutionary Government is also obvious in the latter's composition.

Beside the representatives of the National Front for Liberation and the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces which make up the core, it also included representatives of many revolutionary political parties, mass organizations, religions and nationalities. As pointed out in the Declaration of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the structure and composition of the Government can be broadened if and when called for by the situation.

It is stark clear that the Provisional Revolutionary Government is the legal government and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

Basing itself on the basic objectives, tasks, line and policies enunciated in the Fundamental Resolution of the Congress of People's Representatives, the Provisional Revolutionary Government has put forward a twelve-point Program of Action. This brings out the determination of the Provisional Revolutionary Government to strengthen the solidarity of the entire armed forces and people of South Viet Nam, push up the struggle in all fields, defeat the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, overthrow the whole structure of the puppet administration and build a really democratic and free republican regime.

The Program demands that the United States enter into serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on the basis of the ten-point overall solution advanced by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. The Provisional Revolutionary Government points out: In a very broad spirit of national concord, in the supreme interests of the country and nation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government is prepared to enter into consultations with political forces representing various social strata and political tendencies in South Viet Nam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, and including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad, with a view to setting up a provisional coalition government. This government will organize general elections in order to elect a Constituent Assembly, work out a democratic constitution and set up a coalition government reflecting national concord and a broad union of all social strata.

The Program of Action of the PRG lays down concrete policies to strengthen the resistance potential of the people in all fields, achieve broad democratic freedoms, to see to the interests of all strata of the urban populations, boost up production in order to supply the front and increase the people's force so as to create conditions for the building of an independent and self-supporting economy, fight against the enslaving and depraved culture and education of American brand, build a national and democratic culture and education and develop science and technique, encourage those officers and men of the puppet army and police and those functionaries of the puppet administration who cross over to the side of the people after accomplishing meritorious deeds; and actively resolving the problems left behind by the U.S. war of aggression and the puppet regime.

Concerning the reunification of the country, the Provisional Revolutionary Government advocates the reestablishment of normal relations between South and North Viet Nam. The two zones will come to terms on the statute of the demilitarized zone. National reunification will be achieved step by step by peaceful means, through discussions and agreements between the two zones without constraint from either side.

Concerning foreign affairs, the Provisional Revolutionary Government undertakes to win the sympathy, support and assistance of all countries and progressive people in the world, including the American people; actively support

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STATEMENT OF THE DRVN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE

IN an atmosphere joyfully ringing with the resounding exploits and brilliant successes of the heroic South Vietnamese people and their armed forces, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives met to decide on important problems of the Revolution in South Viet Nam, set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

This occurrence was a historic event of considerable significance and marked a new and necessary advance of the revolutionary struggle in South Viet Nam.

The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives attended by representatives of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, political parties, mass organizations, nationalities, religious communities, resistance forces and patriotic personalities in the South, and overseas Vietnamese was undoubtedly representative of the South Viet Nam people to the fullest and highest degree.

The line of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation laid down by the Congress is a very judicious one. It fits in with the present situation in South Viet Nam and fully meets the urgent requirements and deep aspirations of the South Vietnamese people. It reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces to overcome all obstacles to defeat the U.S. war of aggression, overthrow the reactionary stooge administration, and establish a really democratic and free republican regime. It is also the eloquent exponent of the policy of great national union, the brotherly relations between the North and the South, and the iron will for national reunification.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam elected by the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, represents the South Vietnamese people's will, aspirations and right to be the real master of the country, and is the legitimate and legal government of the South Vietnamese people. The so-called "legal" and "constitutional" Saigon puppet administration set up by the U.S. as a tool for aggression and for the materialization of neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam and prolong the partition of Viet Nam, is but a fraud.

The fact that the Provisional Revolutionary Government takes the ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as its own stand at the Paris Conference spells out the good-will of the South Vietnamese people to seek the return of peace in Viet Nam.

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly acclaims the splendid success of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives; hails the sound resolutions of the Congress; welcomes the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam greatly appreciates the great contributions of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to the South Viet Nam revolution, praises the resounding exploits and sweeping progress of the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces. It expresses its firm conviction that all the heroic fighters, cadres and people of South Viet Nam will heartily acclaim and resolutely carry out all the resolutions of the Congress and the program of action of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on all the fighters, cadres and people in Nord Viet Nam to redouble their efforts in production, building and combat, to record achievements and lend practical support to the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and fulfil the glorious task of the great rear toward the great front.

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam calls on the National Assemblies and peoples of brotherly socialist countries, on the National Assemblies of peace and justice-loving countries and on the people throughout the world, including the American progressive people, to support even more vigorously the Vietnamese people's resistance to US aggression, for national salvation, to back the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, to resolutely demand that the Nixon administration end its war of aggression, withdraw completely and unconditionally from South Viet Nam US troops and troops from countries of the American camp, to leave the South Vietnamese people free to shape their own destiny and the destiny of their country.

STATEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM GOVERNMENT

THE South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, and the other South Vietnamese patriotic forces have recently convened the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives to discuss important problems of the Resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in the new period, and have unanimously decided to set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the Advisory Council to the Government.

Together with our countrymen all over the country, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly hails this historic event as a new and tremendous achievement of the heroic South Viet Nam armed forces and people.

And a splendid sequence to the military, political and diplomatic successes recorded by the South Vietnamese people especially since early 1968.

It is an inevitable development in the process of building the South Vietnamese people's revolutionary power, a forceful assertion of their will to exercise their right to be master of their own destinies.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam enthusiastically welcomes the line and program of action of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The said line and program express the South Vietnamese people's resolve to mobilize all forces to win total victory over the U.S. aggressors, and achieve their deep aspirations to build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam and to ultimately achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has declared that it has adopted the ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as its position at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam; and that it will enter into consultations with the South Vietnamese political forces who stand for peace, independence and neutrality to set up a Provisional Coalition Government in a spirit of equality, democracy and mutual respect.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly declares the following:

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam elected by the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives is the legal Government, the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has agreed with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to raise the Representation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in the North to the status of Special Representation of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will strive together with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to strengthen the relations between the two zones in all fields pending the peaceful national reunification, and to grant each other mutual encouragement and aid with a view to completing national liberation.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sternly condemns the obdurate attitude of the United States. The U.S. — puppet joint communique issued in Midway on June 8, its absurd demand for "mutual troop withdrawals", and pursuing attempts to impose neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam, to oppose the formation of a provisional coalition government, and to hinder the progress of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. The U.S. President's announcement of the withdrawal of 25,000 U.S. troops is but a trick to deceive the American people and the other peoples of the world who are insisting on the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Viet Nam.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam firmly demands that the United States stop its aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw from South Viet Nam all its troops and those of foreign countries belonging to its camp, without posing any condition whatsoever: that it scrupulously respect the South Vietnamese people's right of self-determination and the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. The ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is a correct, reasonable and logical basis to settle the Viet Nam problem.

The holding of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the setting up of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam constitute a very great encouragement for the

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FUNDAMENTAL RESOLUTION

OF SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

INDEPENDENCE, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity are sacred and inalienable fundamental national rights of every people.

The U.S. imperialists, challenging human rights, the right of self-determination of all peoples and the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, have committed half a million troops to an aggression against South Viet Nam, the most atrocious aggression in human history. They want to turn South Viet Nam into a neo-colony and a military base of the United States, to prolong the partition of our country, and to conquer the whole of it, thereby posing a serious menace to the security of the Indochinese countries and to peace in South-East Asia and the world.

Fired by the traditional dauntlessness of a nation which has had, throughout its 4,000 years' history, to couple combat against foreign aggressions and construction, and as the continuation of the anti-colonialist tradition of one people who have, generation after generation for a century, preferred every sacrifice to servitude, our sacred resistance war against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, deriving great strength from its own righteousness, has been unceasingly and successfully progressing. U.S. setbacks have been proportionate to its escalation of the war. As the fight goes on, our armed forces and people have grown ever stronger, and won ever more substantial successes. In the Spring of Mau Than (1968), the large-scale, powerful, sustained generalized offensives and uprisings launched by our armed forces and people throughout South Viet Nam achieved considerable and comprehensive results, which ushered in a new glorious stage of our struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

Although their failure is no longer left in doubt, the U.S. aggressors are still obdurately refusing to comply with the legitimate demand of our people, of the American people and all peace-loving peoples in the world, for the ending of the war of aggression and the total withdrawal of U.S. troops.

In this momentous hour of our history, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, expressing the will of our entire people, proclaims that the basic objectives of the South Vietnamese people are independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and ultimately, peaceful reunification of the country and voices the unshakable resolve of the 14 million South Vietnamese to fight to a finish in a self-denying spirit for them.

It is now a task of paramount importance for our whole armed forces and people in South Viet Nam to strengthen unity, to step up the struggle, to bend all energies to the fight to defeat the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, to overthrow the reactionary stooge administration, to liberate the South, defend the North, achieve an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral South Viet Nam, and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

To make clear the unconquerable will for independence and freedom of our people who have been winning success after success, to crystallize, consolidate and develop the splendid achievements of our resistance war to meet the aspirations of all social strata for democracy and revolution, and the imperative requirements of the situation, and to vigorously push forward the resistance to total victory, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives solemnly proclaims the founding of the republican regime in South Viet Nam and lays down hereafter major provisions regarding the organisational structure of the regime.

PART ONE

The Republican Regime in South Viet Nam.

Article 1

The political regime of South Viet Nam is a Republican regime.

a) National Flag: The Congress of People's Representatives decides to adopt the flag of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the symbol of the national union and indomitable spirit of the South Vietnamese people, as the National Flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

b) National Anthem: The Congress of People's Representatives decides to take the song "Liberate South Viet Nam" which voices the South Vietnamese people's determination to fight and to win as the National Anthem of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

c) Motto: the Motto of the Republic of South Viet Nam is: Independence, Democracy, Peace, Neutrality.

Article 2

The internal policy of the Republic of South Viet Nam is to promote the unity of all people irrespective of social status, religious belief, nationality, political tendency and past record, provided they stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

The Republic of South Viet Nam firmly upholds national sovereignty, guarantees democratic liberties, respects freedom of belief, carries into effect equality among all nationalities, carries out land policies, increases production, develops industry and trade, develops education, health, cultural and social work with a view to continuously improving the material and moral living conditions of the people, especially of the labouring people, and mobilizing manpower and material resources according to the motto "All for the front, all for victory".

Article 3

The Republic of South Viet Nam follows a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, is ready to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries irrespective of political and social regime, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, pursues a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity in her present borders, as well as with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, actively supports the movement for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, and for peace in South-East Asia and the world.

Article 4

Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The right of the Vietnamese people to defend their Fatherland is their sacred, inalienable right of self-defence.

After the liberation of South Viet Nam, the reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step by peaceful means, through agreement between the two zones, without foreign interference.

PART TWO

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and People's Revolutionary Committees at various levels.

Article 5

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the most centralized organ of power; it embodies the South Vietnamese people's will and aspirations, impels forward the resistance to victory, creates conditions for the formation of a Provisional Coalition Government with a view to organizing free general elections, electing a Constituent Assembly, working out a Constitution, and appointing the Government of South Viet Nam.

Article 6

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has as its tasks to mobilize and lead the entire armed forces and people, to lead the people's revolutionary committees at all levels, and the various ministries to develop the successes already achieved, to step up the general offensives and uprisings along with the diplomatic struggle, to unceasingly develop the resistance potential in all fields with a view to defeating the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, overthrowing the reactionary puppet administration, compelling the United States to renounce its aggression and to withdraw from South Viet Nam all U.S. and satellite troops and attaining the objectives: independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

Article 7

In the present emergency, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is entrusted by the Congress of People's Representatives with full powers to direct, and take every necessary step related to the internal and external policies of the country.

Abiding by the resolutions of the Congress of People's Representatives, the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Political Programme of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, the Provisional Revolutionary Government shall enact laws and decrees, directives, circulars in order to push up the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and the building of the country, and to exercise unified leadership over the people's revolutionary committees at various levels.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is a fully competent body in foreign relations: establishment of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, settlement of the South Viet Nam problem on the basis of the principles and main content of the ten-point overall solution put forward by the delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation at the Paris Conference.

Article 8

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the following ministers: Defence; Foreign Affairs; Interior; Economy and Finances; Information and Culture; Education and Youth; Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids; and Justice.

The office of the President of the Government is to be under the authority of a Minister and a Vice-Minister.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam may in the future create additionnal ministries and appoint new members, if and when required by the situation.

Article 9

The Revolutionary power in South Viet Nam is organized on the principles of democratic centralism from the central down to the grass-roots level.

Article 10

The system of administrative divisions in the Republic of South Viet Nam is as follows:

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Founding of the Provisional Revolutionary Government

(Continued from page 1)

and To Lam of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Messrs. Le Hieu Dang and Thanh Nghi and Mme Van Trang of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

THE Congress met somewhere in the liberated zone of South Viet Nam on June 6, 7 and 8, 1969 with the attendance of 88 delegates and 72 guests coming from all parts of South Viet Nam from the southern bank of the Ben Hai demarcation river to the southernmost tip of Ca Mau.

There were 20 women delegates, and representatives of the ethnic groupings on the High Plateaux, of the Khmer nationality, of religious communities like Buddhism, the Tay Ninh Caodaism, the 12-sect United Caodaism, the Hoa Hao and the Catholic church, and of Chinese nationals, overseas Vietnamese, workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, journalists, teachers, writers, artists, traders, industrialists, patriotic personalities, former employees of the Saigon administration, and patriotic officers and soldiers in the puppet army.

The dominant note was one of the militant solidarity of a monolithic bloc fighting for a bright future of the nation and truthfully representative of the will and aspirations of the 14-milion South Vietnamese people.

On the Presidium of the Congress were:

— Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee;

— Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam National, Democratic and Peace Forces;

— Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, representative of the Viet Nam People's Revolutionary Party;

— Architect Huynh Tan Phat, Secretary General of the Democratic Party, Vice-President of the Presidium and Secretary General of the NFL Central Committee;

— Dr. Phung Van Cung, Vice-President of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee;

— Mr. Ibih Aleo, President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the Nationalities in the High Plateaux, Vice-President of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee;

— Engineer Lam Van Tet, patriotic public figure, Vice-Chairman of the Viet Nam ANDPF Central Committee;

— Superior Thich Thien Hao, representative of the patriotic Buddhists, member of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee;

— Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy-Commander of the People's Liberation Armed Forces;

— Mr. Nguyen Huu The, President of the Liberation Peasants' Association, member of the Presidium of the NFL Central Committee;

— Mr. Le Sac Nghi, representative of the South Viet Nam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions;

— Prof. Nguyen Van Kiet, standing member of the VNANDPF Central Committee;

— Prof. Nguyen Van Chi, President of the Saigon-Cholon People's Revolutionary Committee;

— Prof. Duong Ky, Secretary General of the VNANDPF Central Committee;

— Prof. Le Van Giap, Chairman of the Saigon-Cholon-Giadinh Committee of the VNANDPF;

— Mme Nguyen Thi Duoc, member of the Standing Committee of the South Viet Nam Liberation Women's Union Central Executive Committee;

— Mr. Le Quang Thanh, Vice-President of the South Viet Nam Liberation Youth Union;

— Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, Secretary General of the South Viet Nam Radical Socialist Party, member of the NFL Central Committee;

— Major Huynh Thanh Mung, Vice-President of the Tay Ninh Committee of the Organisation for Consolidating Peace and Peaceful Coexistence;

— Mr. Lucien Pham Ngoc Hung, representative of the Patriotic Catholics of South Viet Nam, standing member of the Saigon-Cholon-Giadinh Committee of the VNANDPF;

— Mr. Ta Quang Ty, hero of the South Viet Nam PLAF,

— Mr. Nguyen Dang Trung, President of the Saigon Students' Union;

— Mr. Huynh Cuong, representative of the Khmer nationals, member of the NFL Central Committee elected in absentia and

— Reverend Huynh Van Tri, representative of the Hoa Hao Buddhists (elected in absentia).

The Secretariat included:

— Dr. Duong Quynh-Hoa, Assistant Secretary General of the VNANDPF;

— Mr. Le Hieu Dang, Assistant Secretary-General of the VNANDPF;

— Mr. Ung Ngoc Ky, member of the Secretariat of the NFL Central Committee, and

— Mr. Ho Xuan Son, member of the Secretariat of the NFL Central Committee.

After the inaugural procedure, Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the VNANDPF, delivered on behalf of the Preparatory Committee, the opening speech.

He informed the Congress of the identity of views achieved at the Consultative Conference between the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, and of the Conference's decision to convene this Congress of People's Representatives.

He said that the task of the Congress was to choose a Provisional Revolutionary Government — an organ with centralized power and full competence, having as members the most worthy representatives possessed of great ability and lofty virtues, of the people of all walks of life, all religious communities and nationalities.

On behalf of the Preparatory Committee, Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, read a political report.

He reviewed the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, from its beginning in the 1959-1960 Concerted Uprisings to the setting up of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the current waves of widespread offensives and uprisings, and outlined the most important tasks in the immediate future for the entire South Vietnamese people and their armed forces.

The NFL chairman then requested the Congress to consider and decide on the setting up of a Provisional Revolutionary Government to unite the entire South Vietnamese people and motivate them to defeat the war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists, topple the lackey puppet administration, win complete victory, achieve a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral South Viet Nam, and the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

On the afternoon of June 6 and all through the next two days, the Congress heard various speeches by delegates who concurred with the political report in condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique's expanding and prolonging the war of aggression against South Viet Nam, and in supporting the 10-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. They echoed the South Vietnamese people's aspiration for a Provisional Revolutionary Government and voiced their determination to mobilize the people to build and defend the revolutionary power, and carry out all policies of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The Congress also heard messages of greeting from Mr. Huynh Cuong, representative of the Khmer nationalities in Western Nam Bo, Reverend Huynh Van Tri, representative of Hoa Hao Buddhism, and Buddhist Superior Thich Don Hau, Vice-President of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

The assembly then unanimously passed the main resolution read out by Dr. Phung Van Cung on behalf of the Congress' Presidium, on the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the Advisory Council to that Government. Amidst thunderous applause, Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, on behalf of the Preparatory Committee, read the names of the personalities proposed to be members of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

By show of hands, the Congress all to a man approved the member list of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and gave prolonged standing ovations when the newly-appointed members of the Government stepped out to take their oaths.

The names of the Advisory Councillors were announced by Professor Nguyen Van Kiet on behalf on the Preparatory Committee, and greeted enthusiastically by the audience who stood up and cheered when they were sworn in.

The historic gathering then approved without a single dissentient an appeal read out by Architect Huynh Tan Phat, and wound up with a closing speech delivered by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao,

Warm Greeting...

(Continued from page 2)

the movement for national independence of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, support the just struggle of the Black people in the United States; maintain friendly relations and good-neighbour policy toward the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutrality, recognize and ensure respect for the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within her present borders; carry out friendly relations and good-neighbour policy toward the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos; establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence...

The twelve-point program of action of the Provisional Revolutionary Government conforms to the basic content of the political program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the political program of the Viet Nam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces. It pays due regard to the aspirations of the South Vietnamese people of all strata.

The formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government constitutes a source of encouragement and a factor to boast vigorously the fight against US aggression and for national salvation of the South Vietnamese people toward complete victory. This important event will enhance ever more vigorously the offensive position of the South Vietnamese fighters and people in the military, political and diplomatic fields.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has made very great contributions to the building of the revolutionary power. Right after it came into being in the concerted uprisings of the South Vietnamese people, the Front assumed the function of a national and democratic administration. With its leading role and this function, the Front has step by step brought into play the people's right to be masters of the country and step by step built up the revolutionary power. In the vast liberated areas, the Front has organized really democratic free elections to set up the revolutionary power by universal suffrage.

Since the general offensive broke out early last year, and in co-operation with the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, the Front has expanded the people's power in the newly liberated areas and even in the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy. At present, as the revolutionary power has become an administrative system from the grass-roots to the central level, the National Front for Liberation hands over the State functions to the Provisional Revolutionary Government. This is a splendid achievement of the Front's national unity policy.

Our compatriots throughout the country will never forget this great contribution of the Front. They are firmly confident that with its role as the hard-core and prop of the revolutionary administration, the National Front for Liberation will continue accomplishing its glorious historic mission.

Foreign Minister NGUYEN THI BINH Appointed Head of Paris Delegation

At its first session on June 10, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam issued a decision on its Delegation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. The decision said:

In order to ensure the continuity of the Paris Conference work and help it progress, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has decided the following:

—The Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam now becomes the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam:

— Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, has been appointed leader, and Messrs. Nguyen Van Tien and Dinh Ba Thi, deputy-leaders of the Delegation.

By the same decision Messrs. Tran Buu Kiem, the former leader, and Tran Hoai Nam, the former deputy-leader, of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, will return home to assume other functions. A new member, Mr. Duong Dinh Thao, has been added to the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

NFL Hanoi Representative Appointed Head of South Viet Nam Republic Special Delegation to DRVN

On June 12, President Huynh Tan Phat of the South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government appointed Mr. Nguyen Van Tien head of the Special Delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the DRVN. Mr. Nguyen Van Tien was head of the NFL Delegation to North Viet Nam.

The new appointment has received the agreement of President Ho Chi Minh and the DRVN government.

Revolutionary People's Committees Set Up in Saigon - Cholon, Can Tho Cities and in Can Tho, Hau Nghia, Ninh Thuan and Thu Dau Mot Provinces

A Congress was held on May 30 in the liberated area near Saigon by delegates of workers, small traders and students, the guerillas and people's self-defence forces of the PLAF and armed propaganda units, representatives of religious circles, the intelligentsia (professors, lawyers, journalists, etc...) and businessmen, all well-known in South Viet Nam, *Giai Phong* Press Agency reported. Some delegates were members of the puppet military and administrative apparatus.

A political report was read before the congress by Architect Huynh Tan Phat, President of the NFL Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh Committee. The delegates then discussed the situation and the task ahead.

A resolution was unanimously passed, anticipating the enemy's intensification of terrorist and repressive measures against the revolutionary tide and the mass movement for vital democratic rights, the religious organizations, etc., in order to strike at revolutionary bases, entice men to enlist in the puppet army and prolong the U.S. war of aggression.

The aim of the resolution was to strengthen and broaden the national united front, isolate as much as possible the American imperialists and the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, impel forward the political and armed struggle, build and develop the revolutionary forces, step up guerilla warfare in the towns, cities and periphery, smash the enemy's grasp, create favourable conditions for the Saigonese to exercise their sovereign political rights and give no respite to the enemy in Saigon.

On the other hand, the resolution called for resistance against pressganging, setting up of "civic defence" units and terror and repression, for vital democratic rights, the overthrow of the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, a peace-loving government to conduct serious negotiations with the NFL, and for the total withdrawal of US troops, etc.

On the second day, the Congress appointed a seven-member Revolutionary People's Committee for Saigon-Cholon, composed of:

President: Prof. Nguyen Van Chi, a patriot who had taken part in the struggle against the Japanese and French rulers in the 1945-1954 resistance war and sentenced to 25 years' hard labour and deported to Poulo-Condore for his activities in the present struggle against the Yankees and their valets.

First Vice-President: Huynh Van Nghi, ex-specialist at the Budget and Foreign Aid General Department of the Saigon puppet administration, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces;

Second Vice-President: Pham Thi Yen, chemist, member of the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh NFL Committee.

General Secretary: Le Hieu Dang, acting President of the Saigon General Association of Students and member of the Permanent Bureau of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

Members: Engineer Nguyen Huu Khuong, Engineer Ho Van Buu and Madame Van Trang, writer.

Giai Phong Press Agency also reported that Revolutionary People's Committees had been set up in the following provinces and towns:

May 29: Ninh Thuan province, 250 km east-northeast of Saigon.

May 28: Can Tho province, Mekong delta.

May 31: North Long An province (or Hau Nghia) 25 km northwest of Saigon, and Can Tho town, the second biggest town in ex-Cochinchina (after Saigon).

June 5: Thu Dau Mot province, 25 km north of Saigon.

21st Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (June 6, 1969)

Mrs NGUYEN THI BINH: South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government Will Actively Help Seek a South Viet Nam Settlement

Mr. HA VAN LAU: The Midway Communique Actually Means U.S. Continuation of the War

THE 21st plenary session of the Paris Conference was marked by a significant change: the taking over by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh as leader of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the Republic of South Viet Nam (RSVN) to this Conference. Early in the morning, a crowd of newspaper correspondents, photographers, radio and TV reporters thronged at the gate of the Centre des Conferences Internationales to greet the newly-born Republic envoy.

Opening the session, the South Viet Nam Republic Foreign Minister officially informed the Conference of the setting up of the PRG in South Viet Nam. She said that the Central Committee of the NFL had formally handed over to the PRG all State function including that of participating in the Paris Conference as genuine representative of the Sud Vietnamese people. As to the NFL it will continue, as organiser and leader of the resistance against U.S. aggression, to carry high the banner of the just cause and to mobilize the people to support for the PRG.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh declared that the NFL 10 points should be taken as a sound basis for the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem that the United States should withdraw from South Viet Nam all U.S. and "allied" troops without setting any condition and that it should stop trying to maintain the warlike Thieu - Ky - Huong gang. The PRG, she added, supports, the struggle of the South Vietnamese townsfolk for the replacement of the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration by a peace cabinet who will respect the people's democratic rights and enter into serious negotiation with the PRG for an end to the war; the PRG will actively help toward the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

The South Viet Nam PRG representative then sternly scored U.S. insistence on "mutual withdrawal of troops" and its slighting of the South Viet Nam people's demands for free exercice of their right to self-determination. These darks designs of U.S. rulers were once more clearly revealed in the Midway meeting between President Nixon and Nguyen Van Thieu, she remarked.

Taking the floor in his turn on behalf of the DRVN delegation, Ambassador Ha Van Lau after underlining the significance of the establishment of the PRG in South Viet Nam and the unqualified support of his government for the PRG, laid bare U.S. calculations behind the decision taken in Midway by President Nixon to pull out of South Viet Nam 25,000 American troops. This move, he said, aims at easing U.S. and world opinion's pressure for the U.S. government's ending of its war of aggression and total and unconditional withdrawal of its troops and of those of its "allies".

"The Midway communique", the DRVN negotiator declared, "betrays U.S. intention not to stop but to prosecute the war, to go on with its neo-colonialist scheme in South Viet Nam and to prolong the partition of Viet Nam by replacing American troops with puppet mercenaries whom it is trying to equip and train into an army capable of shouldering the burden of the war for the GIs. The withdrawal of 25,000 American troops is nothing short of a redeployment of U.S. forces. As for the Taieu-Ky-Huong clique, frightened as it is by the PLAF successes, it is striving its utmost to retain the U.S. expeditionary corps and to oppose the formation of a provisional government of national coalition".

At the same session of the Paris Conference, the representatives of the PRG and the DRVN incisively dismissed the assertions of the U.S. and puppets' delegates in connection with the PRG. They emphasized that the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration, a creature of U.S. imperialism, was completely illegal. They once again demanded of the U.S. a serious and positive response to the NFL ten points if Washington really wanted to cease the Viet Nam war.

PROGRAM OF ACTION

OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

As imperatively called for by the new situation and tasks, and in response to the deep aspirations of the broad social strata, the historic All South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives meeting on the 6th, 7th and 8th June 1969 resolved to set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam formally declares to assume its heavy responsibilities before the nation and the world; all its members solemnly pledge themselves to do their utmost to fulfil the heavy and glorious mission entrusted to them by the Congress.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam undertakes to mobilize the South Viet Nam armed forces and people to impel forward the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation to total victory and to successfully accomplish the lofty tasks laid down by the Congress of People's Representatives.

For the sake of the supreme interests of the Fatherland and people,

In this sacred hour of history,

In order to carry out the tasks confided to it by the Congress,

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam proclaims hereafter its 12-point program of action:

1. To lead the armed forces and the entire people to achieve monolithic unity, step up military and political struggle, defeat the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war and their attempts to "Vietnamize" it, and press the United States to start serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on the basis of the 10-point overall solution put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, force the U.S. Government to withdraw completely and unconditionally from South Viet Nam the U.S. troops and those of foreign countries belonging to the U.S. camp with a view to bringing the war to an early end, restoring peace and enforcing the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people — independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity — as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

2. To abolish the disguised colonial regime established by the U.S. imperialists in South Viet Nam; to overthrow the entire structure of the puppet administration; to rescind the Constitution and all anti-national and anti-democratic laws enacted by the puppet administration, to annul the sentences passed by the said administration that are detrimental to the life, property, dignity and other interests of the citizens.

To build a really democratic and free republican regime, to organize general elections according to the principle of equality, real freedom and democracy, without foreign interference.

3. In a very broad spirit of national concord for the sake of the supreme interests of the country and nation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government is prepared to enter into consultations with political forces representing various social sections and political tendencies in South Viet Nam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, including those who, for political reasons, have had to take up their residence abroad, with a view to setting up a provisional coalition government on the principle of equality, democracy and mutual respect. The provisional coalition government will organize general elections in order to elect a Constituent Assembly, work out a democratic constitution taking into full consideration the interests and aspirations of the entire people, and form a coalition government symbolizing national concord and the broad unity of all social segments.

4. To strengthen the comprehensive resistance potential of the people.

To consolidate and develop the revolutionary power at all levels.

To build and reinforce the revolutionary armed forces.

To unify the patriotic armed forces.

To consolidate and widen the liberated areas.

5. To enforce extensive democratic freedoms.

To set free all persons detained by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet administration on account of their patriotic activities.

To prohibit all acts of repression, reprisal and discrimination against people having collaborated with either side, whether living inside or outside the country.

To achieve equality between man and woman in all fields.

To carry out policy of unity and equality among the various nationalities. The national minorities are free to use their own languages and scripts for developing national culture and arts, and to maintain or to change their usages and customs.

To respect freedom of belief and freedom of worship, to achieve equality among the various religions.

To protect the interests of the Vietnamese nationals abroad.

To see to the legitimate interests of foreign nationals in South Viet Nam.

6. To pay the greatest attention to the interests of all strata of townspeople, first of all, the right to a decent life and democracy.

To improve the living conditions of the workers and labouring people. To amend labour legislation and fix minimum wages. To fight against corporal punishment, wage stoppages, and sackings of workers and labouring people; the workers enjoy the right to take part in the management of enterprises, and freedom to join trade unions.

To oppose the pressganging of youths and students into the puppet army, and guarantee to youths and students opportunities for education.

Personalities, intellectuals, professors, writers, artists, journalists are to be given freedom of thought, freedom of opinion and freedom of the press.

Industrialists and traders are entitled to freedom of enterprise, and to fight against any oppressive competition by foreign monopoly-capital.

The various strata of urban populations must be able to take part in political activities, in all actions for peace, independence, sovereignty and a better life; to resist all terroristic and repressive measures of the U.S.-puppets.

7. To boost up production in order to supply the front and increase the people's potential; to create conditions for the building of an independent and self-supporting economy. To care for the living conditions of the labouring people and pay proper attention to the interests of the other social strata.

To carry out a land policy consistent with the specific conditions of South Viet Nam; to improve the living standards of peasants.

To restore and develop agricultural and industrial production.

To encourage industrialists and traders to contribute to the development of industry, small industry and handicrafts.

To protect the right of ownership of means of production and other property of the citizens in accordance with the laws of the State.

8. To combat the US-imported slavish and depraved culture and education, which are impairing our people's fine cultural traditions. To build a national and democratic culture and education, to develop science and technique.

To raise the cultural standard of the people, to liquidate illiteracy, to make complementary education available for the people, to open new general education schools.

To develop health work and promote prophylactic hygiene.

9. To encourage, welcome and properly reward those officers and men of the puppet army and police and those functionaries of the puppet administration who cross over to the side of the people after accomplishing meritorious deeds. To give special encouragement and rewards to those puppet army and police units that go over to the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

To treat with leniency, and refrain from any discrimination against, those guilty persons who show true repentance and rejoin the ranks of the people; those who are credited with distinguished service shall be remunerated accordingly.

10. To actively resolve the problems left behind by the U.S. war of aggression and the puppet regime.

To heal the war-wounds and restore to normal the life of the people.

To give devoted care and wholehearted help to war invalids and the families of the fighters who have died for the Fatherland.

To supply jobs to the people, to diligently settle the problem of unemployment. Those compatriots forcibly "resettled" by the enemy in concentration camps and strategic hamlets, who desire to stay where they are, shall be granted recognition as owners of their lands, and given assistance to continue living in the place; those who desire to return to their former villages shall also be lent help to this effect.

To grant relief to the compatriots in misfortune, to care for orphans, old people and invalids.

Disabled puppet armymen and puppet policemen and derelict and destitute families of puppet armymen and puppet policemen killed in battle shall also benefit by proper attention.

To help those who have been driven by the U.S. imperialists and their agents into depravity to turn a new leaf.

11. To re-establish normal relations between South and North Viet Nam, to guarantee freedoms of movement, of correspondence, of residence, to maintain economic and cultural relations according to the principle of mutual benefit and mutual help between the two zones. The two zones will make no terms on the statute of the demilitarized zone, and work out modalities for the movements across the provisional military demarcation line.

The reunification of the country will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, through discussions and agreement between the two zones, without constraint from either side.

12. To win the sympathy, support and aid of all countries and progressive people in the world, including the American people, for the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

To wholeheartedly support the national independence movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

To effectively coordinate actions with the American people's protest movement against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam; to actively support the legitimate struggle

(*Continued page 8*)

SOUTH VIET NAM PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY MANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has been warmly welcomed by progressive and peace-loving peoples and governments throughout the world. Up to the time of going to press, it has been recognized by the following countries :

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- The Chinese People's Republic
- The PDR of Korea
- The Republic of Cuba
- The German Democratic Republic
- The People's Republic of Poland
- The Rumanian Socialist Republic
- The Bulgarian People's Republic
- The Mongolian People's Republic
- The Hungarian People's Republic
- The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
- The Algerian Democratic and People's Republic
- The Kingdom of Cambodia
- The Arab Republic of Syria
- The Republic of Congo (B)
- The PR of South Yemen

COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES CONFERENCE GREETS SOUTH VIET NAM PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

— The International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow at its June 12 session unanimously adopted a message of greeting to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The message reads in full as follows :

The Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow warmly welcomes the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The 75 Parties taking part in the Conference see in this event a new and important stage in the heroic liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people. They assure the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the entire Vietnamese people's of their unswerving support for the Vietnamese people's struggle till complete victory.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOLUTION . . .

(Continued from page 4)

Central level

Cities, provinces or equivalent units

Districts or equivalent units

Villages, wards.

Article 11

The setting up of organs of power at all levels—municipal, provincial, district, village or equivalent units—is done through elections by universal suffrage which return People's Revolutionary Councils which, in their turn, appoint People's Revolutionary Committees.

In war time congresses of people's representatives are convened to appoint people's revolutionary committees where it is not possible to organize elections by universal suffrage.

The Congress of People's Representatives entrusts the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam with the power of making, on the basis of the Resolution of the Congress and the actual situation in a given area, decisions on the tasks, powers and organization of people's revolutionary councils and people's revolutionary committees at all levels.

PART THREE

The Advisory Council

Article 12

To help the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam keep, in its work, in close touch with the aspirations of the entire people, the Congress of People's Representatives unanimously decides to appoint an Advisory Council to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Advisory Council is composed of representatives of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, of various political parties, mass organizations, religious communities, nationalities, political forces, personalities, and intellectuals struggling for peace, independence, neutrality in South Viet Nam. The Advisory Council consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and the members.

Article 13

On the basis of the resolutions of the Congress of People's Representatives, the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Political Programme of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, and the aspirations of the various social strata, the Advisory Council will provide suggestions and advice to the Provisional Revolutionary Government in elaborating internal and external policies, enacting and amending laws, decrees, directives and circulars of the Government.

Article 14

In case major decisions on important problems facing the country are to be taken, a joint Conference of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council will be convened to this effect.

South Viet Nam, the 8th of June, 1969
The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives

(Continued from page 7)

of the Afro-Americans for their fundamental national rights.

To carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

To maintain friendly relations and to carry out a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutrality, to recognize and pledge respect for the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia in her present borders ; to follow a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

To establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries, irrespective of political and social regime including the United States, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence : mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful co-existence. To accept aid, with no political strings attached, from any country, in terms of capital, technique and specialized services.

To refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries; not to allow any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops and military personnel on the South Vietnamese territory, not to accept the protection of any country or military alliance.

Program of Action...

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam earnestly calls on the entire armed forces and people to unite closely as one man behind it, to strive their best to carry out the above Program of Action to lead the widespread offensives and uprisings to still greater successes, to thwart all dark schemes and perfidious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their agents, and to bring about new developments in our people's sacred resistance.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government pays a warm tribute to the admirable spirit of sacrifice and gallantry of our whole armed forces and people who always remain worthy of a heroic nation in the struggle against U.S. aggression, for the independence and freedom of the country.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam expresses its deep gratitude to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to our Northern kith-and-kin who have done their utmost to fulfil their duty as the great rear area to the great front.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam feels greatly thankful to the socialist countries, all peace-loving countries and progressive peoples in the world, and to the American people as well for their sympathy and support to the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

Let our armed forces and people keep up their victorious march, level all obstacles, fight perseveringly and heighten their vigilance, determined to defeat the US imperialists' war of aggression, to overthrow the puppet administration, to force the US government to withdraw wholly and without conditions the U.S. troops and those of foreign countries belonging to the U.S. camp, and leave the South Vietnamese people to effectively exercise their right to self-determination, with a view to gloriously completing the national liberation and creating basic conditions to build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral, prosperous South Viet Nam and to achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

Southern fellow-countrymen, march forward valiantly !

Splendid victories are awaiting us !

The South Vietnamese people will win !

South Viet Nam, June 10, 1969

For the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

The President,

HUYNH TAN PHAT

PLAF Successful Offensives Kept Up Since the Night of June 5

- **Around Hon Quan (95km north of Saigon) 300 armoured vehicles destroyed or damaged, 900 GIs put out of action from June 5 to 8.**
- **My Tho province (Mekong delta) : 1200 enemy casualties in the first 24 hours (600 in the provincial capital).**
- **Tay Ninh province, northwest of Saigon : base of a First Cav. battalion wiped out and two puppet para battalions decimated.**
- **Da Nang region : 3 important airfields heavily damaged, military wharves and docks bombarded.**

AS announced in our last issue, since the night of June 5, PLAF attacks have been stepped up in many provinces in South Viet Nam. On the first night, over one hundred enemy positions came under fire, Western agencies reported. Up to June 8, at least forty towns and other urban centres were hit by the PLAF, including Saigon, Da Nang, My Tho, Hoi An, Quang Ngai, Kontum, Ban Me Thuot, Phan Thiet, Tay Ninh, Hon Quan, Hau Nghia.

ON the Saigon front, fierce fighting took place around Hon Quan provincial capital, 95 km north of Saigon. The PLAF mounted an onset on the base of Brigade 1, Division *Big Red One*, on June 5 at midnight, putting out of action 500 GIs and destroying 30 military vehicles. Meanwhile Battalion 2, US Armoured Regiment 11, at So Tu Xa Cat, was assaulted : 40 armoured vehicles and 10 cannons and howitzers destroyed, many G.I casualties.

Throughout June 6, the PLAF fought back eight times many enemy motorized columns coming to the rescue of the GIs beleaguered at Xa Cat. At least 180 vehicles and tanks were wrecked or damaged, hundreds of GIs killed or wounded. On the same day, a US motorized column waylaid at 14 km South of Hon Quan had about one hundred vehicles destroyed.

The following day, at 10 a.m. two enemy columns were intercepted at village N°5 near Xa Cat and lost 40 vehicles destroyed or damaged.

On the night of June 7, a heavy attack was made the third time against a position of Battalion 2, Armoured Regiment 11, and a park of armoured cars of the *Big Red One*, at village N°5. On the morning of June 8, an enemy convoy was intercepted on Road N°13 : about one hundred GIs put out of action, a dozen vehicles destroyed.

Results of PLAF actions in that sector from June 5 to 8 : 900 GIs casualties, 300 military vehicles, most of them tanks and armoured cars, put out of action, 13 choppers and planes downed, 16 cannons and mortars destroyed.

SOUTHWEST of Saigon, on the left bank of the Mekong river, in My Tho province on the night of June 5, PLAF infantry and artillery struck at 40 important military targets.

At My Tho town, 60 km from Saigon, the HQ of puppet Infantry Division 7, the (provincial) military sector CP, the military training centre, the river docks, the rear base of puppet Armoured Regiment 6, the *Open Arms* Centre, the airfield, were targets of PLAF raids. 600 enemy troops put out of action (300 at the base of Armoured Regiment 6 and *Open Arms* Centre).

In six sub-sector CPs in the province and along Road N°4, the enemy suffered 600 casualties within the first 24 hours.

NORTHWEST of Saigon, in Tay Ninh province, the onslaughts of the PLAF were also violent. In the provincial capital 87, km from Saigon the enemy hit by PLAF infantry sustained heavy losses.

In Hang Da, Suoi Day and Ba Chiem, between 28 km and 35 km northwest of Tay Ninh, two battalions of the *First Cav.* were intercepted. An U.S. battalion CP and a company CP were wiped out some dozen kilometres southwest of Tay Ninh. Two puppet para battalions at Go Noi and Ba Quang were badly mauled. Para Battalion 5 had 3 companies put out of action. Four artillery positions around the town were also seriously hit.

In the Da Nang area, PLAF offensives have also been intensified since the night of June 6. Hit by PLAF artillery, the airfield was set afire with many depots and planes destroyed. At the naval base, the shells and rockets slammed by the PLAF on a big fuel depot, touched off a conflagration which spread to a 700-ton tanker moored nearby. Meanwhile 7 other localities in the town were stormed.

Hoi An town, 24 km south southeast of Da Dang, and many district capitals around Da Nang came also under attack in the same night together with the CP of U.S. Marines Regiment 5 at An Hoa, 45 km south southwest of Da Nang.

Near Tien Phuoc, 60 km south of Da Nang, the American position at Nui Vu was overrun on June 11 : 300 GIs from Brigade 196 put out of action (2 artillery companies and infantry units) ten 105mm cannons and two 106.7 mm mortars destroyed.

Further southeast, in Quang Ngai provincial capital, 122 km from Da Nang, the PLAF stormed on June 7 the CP of Regiment 4, puppet Infantry Division 2, the security service, the "Pacification" offices and other enemy positions in the districts of Binh Son and Son Tinh.

The same night, in Binh Dinh province, the CP of puppet Regiment 41 at Phu My, 227 km south-southeast of Da Nang, and many enemy posts in 4 districts were bombarded.

IN the northern part of Quang Tri province, south of the DMZ, on June 7 the PLAF twice zeroed in on the American base of Sa Muu, hitting the CP of U.S. Marine Regiment 4, the vehicle park, the logistic depot and bagrack areas : 130 GIs killed on wounded, 4 depots burned and 10 vehicles destroyed.

Further east, at 3km southwest of Doc Mieu, in an ambush the same day, a puppet company took 94 casualties ; many enemy soldiers who played possum were taken prisoner. The wounded were given medical attention and released on the spot by the patriots.

Giai Phong Press Agency also reported that in the first 5 days of June, in the same sector, 500 enemy troops had been killed, wounded or captured, a battalion CP and an infantry company CP overrun, 7 planes including a *Phantom* fighter-bomber downed.

U.S. fuel depot at Son Tra, North of Da Nang, bombarded by PLAF on the night of June 6, 1969

Statement of the DRVN Government

(Continued from page 3)

entire Vietnamese people and our countrymen abroad.

In response to the Appeal of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the Declaration of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the North Viet Nam armed forces and people are determined to increase their traditional zeal in the fighting and production, to emulate one another to build up and consolidate the socialist North, to stand ready to foil all manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and to fulfil the duty of the great rear area to the great front.

Carrying out the decisions of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and all policies of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the heroic South Viet Nam armed forces and people will surely improve further their winning posture and a position of strength in the period of general offensives and uprisings, overcome all difficulties and hardships, wage a stubborn struggle and lead the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national savlation to still bigger victories until total victory.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam expresses its deep conviction that the fraternal socialist countries, all peace- and justice-loving countries, the peoples of the world, and the progressive people of the United States will extend still warmer support to the valiant fight of the Vietnamese people till final victory.

Hanoi June 12, 1969.

APPEAL
OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

AN appeal dated June 8, 1969 was issued by the the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives.

After recalling U.S. intervention and aggression and the South Viet Nam people and armed forces' successful resistance to it, the appeal strongly denounced the Nixon administration's stubborn refusal to take into consideration the NFL ten-point overall solution and its "hanging on to the disguised U.S. colonial regime for its selfish interests".

The appeal went on:

"In compliance with the new requirements of the situation, the South Viet Nam NFL and the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces have, together with various political parties and mass organizations: the Viet-Nam People's Revolutionary Party, the South Viet Nam Democratic Party, the South Viet Nam Radical Socialist Party, the Trade Union Federation for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, the Youth Union for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, the Students' Union for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, the Women's Union for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, the Writers and Artists' Association for the Liberation of South Viet Nam, the Patriotic and Democratic Journalists' Association, the Patriotic Teachers' Association with representatives of nationalities, such as those of the Movement for the Autonomy of the High Plateaux Nationalities, those of the Khmer Nationality in South Viet Nam, with representatives of various religious communities – Buddhist, Catholic, Cao Dai, Hoa Hao, and with patriotic personalities, convened the CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES to discuss and decide on questions of major importance of the resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in the new period.

"The convening of the Congress of People's Representatives, attended by delegates of the South Viet Nam resistance forces, constitutes a new development of the national united front and a concentrated manifestation of our entire people's will to push forward the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation on to total victory.

"The Congress of People's Representatives of South Viet Nam has laid down the following historic tasks of the South Vietnamese revolution in the present period: to strengthen the unity of the entire people, of all forces that are for peace, independence, neutrality, tenaciously to step up the struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, to defeat the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, to overthrow the reactionary puppet administration to complete the liberation of South Viet Nam, to create basic conditions for the building of an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral, prosperous Sud Viet Nam, to achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives unanimously holds that the ten-point overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem put forward by the NFL is a correct, reasonable and logical basis to end the U.S. aggressive war, resolve the South Viet Nam problem and contribute to the restoration of peace in Viet Nam.

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives has decided to set up the PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM and the ADVISORY COUNCIL to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and to entrust it with the historic responsibility of leading the entire armed forces and people to achieve the immediate objectives of the revolution."

The appeal then defined the character and tasks of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Advisory Council. It went on:

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives warmly hails, and formally takes note of, the solemn declaration of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL by which it transfers to the Provisional Revolutionary Government the State functions, both internal and external – including the responsibility as authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam – which, thus far, have been brilliantly discharged by the Front. The Congress voices its boundless gratitude for the great contribution of the South Viet Nam NFL to the entire South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. It expresses its deep confidence that as leader and organizer of the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, possessed of a sound Political Programme and abundant fighting experience, the South Viet Nam NFL will always remain the banner of the great cause of national union and support the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the continuing struggle for an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam and for the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives pays a warm tribute to the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces which has achieved a broad rally of democratic, patriotic and peace loving forces in South Vietnamese towns and cities, thereby contributing to step up the resistance of the entire people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The Congress is convinced that the Alliance will make still more substantial contributions to the strengthening of the great unity of the entire people to support the Provisional Revolutionary Government in carrying out its glorious mission.

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives highly praises the entire South Viet Nam armed forces and people, especially the heroic People's Liberation Armed Forces, for the great successes and prodigious progresses they have recorded and for the fine examples of sacrifice and gallantry they have set, particularly in the course of the general offensives and uprisings in the towns and in the country.

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives expresses its deep gratitude for President HO CHI MINH's constant solicitude and for the extremely great help of our Northern brothers. It feels greatly honoured to voice, on behalf of the fourteen million compatriots of heroic South Viet Nam, their unshakable resolve to fulfil their lofty duty as the great front to the great rear area, and always to remain the Iron Citadel of the Fatherland.

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives calls upon the entire armed forces and people to do their best to carry out the decisions of the Congress. Let the People's Liberation Armed Forces, political parties, believers of various religions, nationalities, liberation organizations of workers, peasants, youth, women, students, patriotic organizations, progressive intellectuals, writers and artists, patriotic industrialists and traders, Vietnamese nationals abroad, and all those members of the puppet administration and army who are still animated by patriotic feelings, close their ranks around the Provisional Revolutionary Government, make greater contributions to the cause of national liberation, and actively support the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the fulfilment of its lofty historic mission!"

The appeal then made clear the concrete tasks of each one of the social and professional components of South Viet Nam's society including overseas South Vietnamese, and urged them to fulfil their tasks.

Addressing the international forces which have been supporting the South Vietnamese people's struggle, the appeal said:

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives expresses its deep appreciation of the important sympathy, support and aid extended by the socialist countries peace-loving countries, democratic and progressive organizations in the world and the progressive people of the United States to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression. The congress calls upon all peace-loving and progressive governments and peoples in the world to lend still more vigorous support to the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the authentic and legal representative of the South Vietnamese people.

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives voices its sincere thanks for the sympathy and support of the progressive people and the various tendencies in the United States who oppose the war of aggression in Viet Nam, and calls upon all American friends to keep up pressure on the Nixon administration to end this war as costly in terms of human lives as in money, and withdraw all U.S. troops from South Viet Nam in the interests of the American people and of world peace".

The appeal ended in the following terms:

"The South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives solemnly declares: the United States must terminate its aggression in Viet Nam, enter into serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on the basis of the ten-point overall solution proposed by the South Viet Nam NFL to settle the South Viet Nam problem and help restore peace in Viet Nam. Such is the honourable way for the United States to get out of the Viet Nam war.

"The South Vietnamese people are deeply attached to peace, a peace in independence and freedom. They are determined to redouble their vigilance and to carry on the fight till the United States ceases its aggression, withdraws from South Viet Nam all its troops and those of foreign countries belonging to the U.S. camp, and respects the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination as well as the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights.

"The South Vietnamese people's just struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation is sure to end in total victory!".